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The Rural District Council of Wath

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1952



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ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Rural District Council of Wath.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1952, for the area of the Rural District Council of Wath.

The area comprising the Rural District of Wath is situated in the extreme South-West of the North Riding. It forms a portion of the boundary with the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is a purely agricultural district with only small industrial concerns within it. Two-thirds of the area consist of rich bearing corn and roots land. The remainder is good pasture. It is not well watered in the centre, there being a great scarcity of springs and streams, but the major portion overlies the new red sandstone water bearing rock, with the exception of a marked geological 'fault.' This runs from the centre in an easterly direction, and yields undrinkable water owing to its gypsum and pyrites constituents.

The River Swale runs full length of its Eastern boundary, and the River Ure is partly the Western side boundary, which at one point approaches the City of Ripon.

The annual rainfall averaged 24—27 inches. Height above sea-level 60'—80'

Throughout the year work was plentiful for all. There was, however, no shortage of workers, not even at the seasonal times of gathering the crops.

The Wath Rural District Area lies in the centre of the Vale of York and is considered a farming bliss. Agriculture, the oldest and most important of all industries and occupations is followed by the majority of the workers of this rural area of Wath, though many are now employed in adjoining towns and government service establishments.

The soil of the district is of a rich nature and friable in character in most parts. This natural gift, together with the present day advanced high standard of scientific and mechanical farming assisted by recent and helpful legislation, produced an exceptional and bountiful supply of high quality food stuffs during the year, which greatly helped in the world shortage of our food supplies.

The rural resident worker in agriculture continues to feel the loss of his pig and poultry, particularly as he grows the essential diets for these, but he has now certainly come into his own. He is being well and comfortably housed with all the essentials of a modern house with modern sanitation and ample space, light, privacy and dignity. This happy development makes the agricultural worker less restless and he remains attached

to the land, the envy of his fellow industrial worker in the large town, now that hours and wages of labour conform more to both the rural and industrial occupations.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Townships in area	...	...	...	...	...	11
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	17007
Population (including Service personnel)	...	...	...	...	...	3340
Total number of Council houses built up to 31st Dec., 1952	...	...	...	...	...	72
Total built from 1st Jan., 1945, to 31st Dec., 1952	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total in construction at 31/12/52	...	...	...	...	...	4
Estimated product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£85
Number of houses inhabited	...	...	...	...	...	590
„ „ uninhabited	...	...	...	...	...	23

Live Births, 1952 :—				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	27	20	47
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	3
				—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	29	21	50
				—	—	—

Still Births, 1952 :—				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Legitimate	...	...	...	0	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	
				—	—	
Total	...	...	...	0	1	
				—	—	

Live Birth Rate 1952—14.2.
per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Still Birth Rate 1952—0.23.
per 1,000 total live and still births.

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths (all causes) 1952	...	...	...	20	11	31
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—						
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	0	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0
				—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	0	1
				—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :—						
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	0	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0
				—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	0	1
				—	—	—

Death Rate, 1952—9.37.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

Total Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	...	20.0
Illegitimate Children, deaths under one year of age per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	0.00
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	0.00

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

TUBERCULOSIS :—

N.R. County Council provides all services for all branches of Tuberculosis cases.

MATERNITY :—

Full and efficient service provided by N.R. County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

National Health Services provided excellent and prompt service.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

- (a) W. C. EDEN, Clerk to Wath R.D.C., 7, Park Street, Ripon.
Telephone Ripon 576.
- (b) T. CARTER MITCHELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Topcliffe, Thirsk.
Telephone Topcliffe 230.
- (c) WILLIAM WATSON, A.M.I.C.E., Cert. R.S. I., North End,
Northallerton. Telephone Northallerton 164.
(Resigned 31/3/52).
- (d) C. D. HUNTER, D.P.A., M.S.I.A., 7, Park Street, Ripon.
Telephone Ripon 576. (Appointed 9/6/52).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1952.

						<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	...	...	...	...		-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...		-	-
Malignant Disease (stomach)	...	...	...	...		-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...		1	1
Vascular Disease of Nervous System			...	...		2	2
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...		2	-
Other Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...		1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...		-	-
Other and ill-defined Diseases		...	...	...		7	4
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...		2	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...		1	-
All other Accidents	...	...	...	...		-	-
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coronary and Angina Disease		...	...	...		2	-
						—	—
				Totals	...	20	11
						—	—

VITAL STATISTICS.

RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION.

BIRTHS—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.20
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23

DEATHS—

All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.37
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00

NOTIFICATIONS—

Sonne Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.19
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Erysipilas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.46
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00

DEATHS—

All causes under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births	...	20.00
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	0.00

NOTIFICATIONS—

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0.00
Maternal Mortality (all causes)	...	...	...	...	0.00
Deaths under 4 weeks of age (all causes)	...	...	...	...	0.30

NURSING.

Four N.R.C.C. District Nurses practice daily throughout the area.

Notifiable Infectious Cases were removed to Thistle Hill Isolation Hospital, Knaresborough, West Riding, Yorks.

The above four District Nurses practice as Midwives throughout the Council's area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These were efficiently and promptly supplied by the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, under North Riding County Council direction.

Regular and methodical use was made of these for Bacteriological examination of drinking water, and other specimens.

DIPHTHERIA AND VACCINATION (IMMUNIZATION).

Immunization was more or less efficiently carried out during the year. Children were done in their own homes, and in mobile clinics. Vaccination was also more consistently performed. The parent, or guardian, showed little objection to either of these two child life savers, but it must be observed that it requires the full co-operation of the North Riding District Nurses to discover the untreated cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

There are eleven townships in the Council's area, all of which have a piped supply of drinking water.

Two of these are privately owned.

Three townships had a constant and pure and ample supply as they were provided by a main from the Thirsk Water Company. The privately owned supplies, along with the other Council owned supplies, were regularly submitted to the N.R. County Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton for Bacteriological examination.

WATER.

PRIVATE AND COUNCIL WATER SUPPLIES.

Rainton Village supply. A constant source of anxiety owing to its antiquity and vulnerability of pollution. It is now 3 years nearly since sanction was sought to use a joint supply for Rainton and Baldersby S. James (the worst two supplies in your area), yet nothing has materialised beyond "paper work." The building of some 8—10 necessary new Council houses at Rainton was held up. The risk of pollution is ever present. The quantity falls below normal requirements in dry seasons, yet more and more demands are being put on it by the erection of large piggeries and more W.C.'s and baths. Sanction for development of this joint scheme was issued several months ago.

Hutton Conyers called for attention in keeping with its previous reputation. Corrected but apt to "backslide." Supply consistent and tested quarterly.

Villages of Asenby, Dishforth and Cundall. All three villages from main of Thirsk Water Company. Ample supply.

Melmerby and Baldersby. Springs, pump, reservoir, good elevation, fully automatic electric pumping control. Supplies Ministry of Supply Establishment nearby. Supply satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Marton-le-Moor — Bore — electric automatic pump, reservoir on site and piped village supply. Quality varies. Quantity sufficient.

Middleton Quernhow — Bore pump reservoir, good elevation. Piped supply quarter mile to this village (private).

Norton Conyers — Ripon Corporation supply (private). Quantity and quality satisfactory.

Wath — Bore — automatic electric pump, reservoir, good elevation. Piped supply to village, consistent in quantity and quality.

Baldersby S. James — A hamlet of some 40 inhabitants possesses one hand pump only. Open well. Water contaminated at times. Joined up with and waiting the Rainton supply development.

The proposed bore for both villages is situated at Baldersby S. James.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The satisfactory working and benefits to all sections of the general community were even more pleasing than in last year's report.

First rate medical and surgical skill and attention was available and consistently made use of by all the inhabitants.

The hospital services were readily available day and night, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining admission of all patients requiring out-patient or in-patient treatment at the adjoining hospitals at Ripon, Harrogate, Leeds and York.

The maternity services continued to work smoothly, efficiently and generously. The maternity mother entered the best maternity wards free of charge as to treatment and transport, when her home conditions made it advisable or necessary.

The elderly retired folk and pensioners, childless or with children living away, appear to be the worst handicapped ; though the action of the welfare officer was one means of getting some assistance and relief. This same difficulty, of course, applies to all sections of the community, which appears to be brought about by more attractive and lucrative employment than the nursing of elderly and desolate folk. If the relatives cannot come to the rescue, then there is a poor chance of members of the public doing so, even though paid for such services. They will not undertake this work.

HOUSING.

The Council were fortunate in having satisfactory allocations for house building.

Tenders were soon received, selected, approved and work commenced, with the result that the Council maintained its previous satisfactory housing reputation.

All were brick built traditional houses of similar types, and no reduction of standards was necessary due to reasonable prices and expedition of work.

Each village was given a quota based on need.

The Rainton village scheme was again held up owing to the water supply difficulties already mentioned.

The good record of progress in building new houses, as reported last year, was even more marked, due principally to the energy of the Council officials, and a very progressive Council whose members at all times supported the necessity of new houses for the wage earners and others of limited means.

Overcrowding, of which the worst cases have now been relieved by the provision of new and larger homes, was almost overcome.

A pleasant feature of the year's building of new houses was the rapid and good workmanship, consistently given on the part of the contractors.

I feel assured that the standards achieved and the results obtained cannot be excelled by the majority of other local authorities.

It is hoped to complete the Council's post-war housing scheme in the year 1954, and then to erect bungalows which will be smaller, easier to work and of less rent, in some of the villages in the area, for the aged and newly married.

DRAINAGE.

Each village has its sewage treated by tanks, with the exception of Wath village, which has a very primitive sewage bed works. As would be expected, though each village gets rid of its sewage, and does not suffer itself, yet this is only done by the escape of solid material out of the tanks which are far too ancient, small and inefficient to deal with the solid material, especially so, as often surface water from tar-sprayed roads now rapidly gets into the sewer, and solids escape down ditches and small streams. This Council, like all other Rural ones, realizes it is now impossible to deal efficiently with the increased sewage material from the greater number of W.C.'s and baths now being installed in every village.

The Ministry sanctioned the combined sewerage scheme for the two adjoining villages of Melmerby and Wath as the outcome of the public enquiry held two years previously. No commencement on the scheme was possible during the year 1952 as consent to proceed was withdrawn on national grounds.

This was a grievous blow to the Council, as the contract had been let and all arrangements made to proceed with the scheme. Especially so as the condition of the sewerage at the village of Rainton, which is equally as bad as that at Wath and Melmerby, deteriorated even more rapidly and became more pressing during the year than the situation at Wath and Melmerby.

Each township is earmarked for a new sewerage scheme to treat the effluent more efficiently and to prevent the gross pollution of the streams and becks which now takes place.

MILK.

About the same quantity and quality of milk is produced as in former years. Most of it is consigned to the large Milk Collecting Centres where it is sterilized. This leaves the Producer Retailers' milk as consumed in the village of its origin as not sterilized. Until pasteurization, which certainly is more appreciated now, is used to treat this milk, then bacteriological examination of this milk must be made fairly frequently as a check to safeguard rural consumers.

The remarks of lack of personal cleanliness as related in former reports, I regret to state, showed very little improvement in this direction.

This is especially necessary, as so many consume milk in your villages, in its raw state, which is not protected by heat or pasteurization before being handed to the consumer. The town dweller does have his milk treated and made safe for him, whereas the man who helps to produce it is deprived of this safeguarding policy.

FOOD.

There are no places where food is prepared in bulk or processed. Meat is sold in the butchers' shops, but even more from vans travelling the villages and supplying consumers.

Bakery and meat vans are numerous.

Both types of van were inspected during their rounds.

The only hotels supplying meals are small and occasional and obtain their food from outside sources for that purpose.

Ice cream vehicles are frequently seen, but their headquarters are in neighbouring small towns.

No cases of food poisoning arose during the year in this area.

All these points were carefully watched.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. CARTER MITCHELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Wath R.D.C.

28/8/53.

Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector

1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wath R.D.C.

Gentlemen,

During the course of the year under review, 1952, I was privileged to take up office as your first full time Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector. At the outset I must pay tribute to the work of Mr. W. Watson who held the office on a part-time basis for many years. That an officer not engaged in a whole time capacity should have been able to keep such an effective control on the many duties involved is most creditable.

The detailed statements which I shall make in later pages will show the sanitary circumstances of the area. In general it may be observed that, whilst the water supplies of the district are generally satisfactory and of a high standard for a rural district, very much remains to be done in the field of sewage disposal, for there cannot be said to be wholly satisfactory arrangements in any village within the area. It should, of course be added that only the enforced policy of restriction on capital expenditure has delayed a start on the construction of new sewage works, and it is hoped that shortly it will be possible for work to commence.

Meanwhile the construction of new houses has continued steadily. In common with many other district councils it is felt that we are now approaching the end of what can be regarded as the first phase of the post war programme, namely, the urgent provision of housing accommodation for those without homes. The emphasis is now shifting to the elimination of unfit houses and the improvement of that property which is capable of repair at a reasonable cost. It must be regretted that more property owners have not been able to seek and obtain financial assistance to works of improvement under the Housing Act, 1949. Perhaps the coming year will see a simplification of the legislation involved and a greater awareness on the part of owners of the assistance available.

Total number of inspections for all purposes	...	...	732
Number of inspections for nuisances under Public Health Act			33
Number of nuisances found	...	...	7
Number of informal notices served for nuisances		...	7
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	7
Number of inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	143
Number of defective houses made fit as a result of informal action	...	...	23
Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices			3
Number of inspections of shops and food premises		...	21
Number of inspections of licensed premises	...	...	13
Number of inspections of factories and workshops		...	11

WATER SUPPLY.

A piped water supply is available in all of the eleven parishes of the area. Except in one parish these are available for all the centres of population within the parish. The hamlet of Baldersby St. James however, which is within the parish of Baldersby, is without any satisfactory supply, and the population here are dependent upon shallow wells which yield water which is of an unsatisfactory quality, and of inadequate quantity in times of continued drought. The water supply to the parish of Rainton is one of considerable antiquity. Its source is from springs the exact position of which is unknown. As a result the springhead cannot be protected from pollution, and the water is, therefore, of a very poor quality. At the same time the yield of water is not sufficient to meet an ever increasing demand resulting from the development of the village by the erection of new houses, the improvement of the old, and the extension of the agricultural demand. Lastly the position of the source is such that it is not possible to provide all the houses in the village with a supply of sufficient pressure to reach first floor level. In all other cases the water supply available is of good quality and is adequate in quantity.

During the course of the year a bore hole was sunk close to the hamlet of Baldersby St. James with a view to providing a sufficient and wholesome supply both for that hamlet and for the adjoining village of Rainton. At a depth of 307 feet drilling was stopped and a fourteen day pumping test yielded water of a good quality at a pumping rate slightly over 7,000 gallons per hour. A detailed scheme based on this bore was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval and work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Chemical analyses of the several water supplies show that, with the exception of the waters obtained from the Ripon Corporation and the Thirsk and District Water Co., all the water supplied by the Rural Council is of a very considerable degree of hardness. This, of course, is a source of considerable inconvenience to the housewife, and complaints are occasionally heard on this score.

The first table given below shows details of the various supplies within the Rural District together with remarks on their quality and quantity.

The second table records the number of samples taken from the several supplies and the result thereof.

The third table shows details of the numbers of houses and populations taking water from the several supplies.

The employment by the Council, over the past few years, of a full time water attendant, has shown most satisfactory results. Constant observations and investigation have made it possible to bring under stricter control supplies which had been a source of occasional trouble, and wastage of water has been reduced considerably. At the same time the Council are able to undertake the making of all connections to the water mains without delay.

TABLE I.

<i>Name of Supply</i>	<i>Area covered</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Thirsk Water Company	.. Asenby, Cundall-with-Leckby Dishforth	Upland Surface Water	Good	Inadequate at Dishforth	Supply filtered and chlorinated
Hutton Conyers	.. Hutton Conyers Village	Main Springs	Fair	Adequate	Automatic Electric Pumping Plant
Mar-ton-le-Moor	.. Mar-ton-le-Moor Village	Borehole	Good	Adequate	do
Melmerby	.. Melmerby Baldersby M.O.S. Depot	Main Springs	Good	Adequate	Automatic Electric Pumping and Chlorination Plant
Middleton Quernhow	.. Middleton Quernhow	Borehole	Good	Adequate	Private Supply
Ripon Corporation	.. Norton Conyers	Upland Surface Water	Good	Adequate	Supply filtered and chlorinated
Rainton	.. Rainton Village	Main Springs	Poor	Inadequate	
Wath	.. Wath Village	Borehole	Good	Adequate	Automatic Electric Pumping Plant

TABLE II.

<i>Name of Supply</i>	<i>Bacteriological Examinations—Number</i>		<i>Chemical Analyses</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Number Satisfactory</i>	<i>Number Unsatisfactory</i>
Thirsk Water Company	3	—	—	—
Hutton Conyers	6	4	1	—
Marton-le-Moor	6	—	1	—
Melmerby	3	1	1	—
Middleton Quernhow	2	—	—	—
Ripon Corporation	1	—	—	—
Rainton	1	1	1	—
Wath	4	2	1	—

TABLE III.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Number drawing water direct from mains.</i>		<i>Number drawing water by means of stand pipes.</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Asenby	... 38	137	5	13
Baldersby	... 27	89	15	38
Cundall-with-Leckby	21	95	3	8
Dishforth (excluding R.A.F. Station)	... 57	197	19	71
Hutton Conyers (excluding M.O.S. Depot)	... 10	42	11	39
Marton-le-Moor	... 17	53	13	47
Melmerby (excluding M.O.S. Depot)	... 74	249	5	15
Middleton Quernhow	11	35	5	25
Norton Conyers	... 18	65	—	—
Rainton-with-Newby	63	187	18	49
Wath	... 49	156	4	12
<i>Totals</i>	... 385	1305	98	317

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The treatment of the sewage from the several villages in the area has for long been most unsatisfactory. The village of Wath has a primitive land treatment sewage works, and all the other villages rely upon a most inadequate system of settlement tanks. During the past few years there has been in every village a considerable number of new houses provided together with a rapid increase in the conversion of sanitary accommodation to water

carriage and the provision of baths and sinks. This has resulted in a dire overloading of the several systems. The sewage has, on occasions, been scarcely arrested in the settling tanks, and water courses in various parts of the district have been polluted. In an attempt to keep the resulting nuisance within reasonable bounds the Council undertake the emptying of these tanks as often as may be necessary and the annual cleansing of several lengths of polluted water courses.

Consulting Engineers have, on the Council's instruction, prepared schemes for the provision of sewage works in all villages and the replacement of defective sewers where this is necessary. The Council have established a list of priority for these works, the most urgent of which is the combined scheme for the villages of Melmerby and Wath. It is hoped that an improvement in the country's economic position will enable the Government to relax the restrictions on capital expenditure to some extent so as to allow the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to authorise a commencement of work on as many of these schemes as possible.

During 1952 no new sewers were laid and no extensions of existing sewers were made.

HOUSING.

Total number of Council houses inhabited 31st Dec., 1952	...	...	...	...	...	72
Total number of Council houses built from 1945 to 31st Dec., 1952	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total number of Council houses under construction at 31st Dec., 1952	...	...	...	...	...	4

During the year the Rural Housing Survey for the district continued, and it is hoped that the year 1953 will see its completion. It should be possible to utilize the results obtained in formulating a policy for the improvement of housing conditions throughout the district.

At the end of 1952 there was only one known case of statutory overcrowding within the Council's district.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of domestic refuse is undertaken throughout the whole of the district. The work is carried out by a contractor for the Council, and a fortnightly service is provided. The arrangements work very smoothly and complaints regarding the service have been few in number and promptly attended to.

MILK AND OTHER FOOD.

The bulk of the food consumed in the area is sold from shops situated outside the district in the neighbouring towns and delivered to the villages by motor van.

The food shops within the district are small country village general stores, some of which do not deal in rationed commodities.

There is the slaughterhouse in the area which continues to be out of operation. All the meat comes from the Ministry of Food controlled slaughterhouse in Ripon, and there is only one butcher's shop in the area, the remainder of the meat being retailed from vans.

It would seem desirable that some registration and control of these vans which are numerous and from which all types of foodstuffs are retailed should be established.

During the year a small quantity of unsound canned food was accepted on voluntary surrender and destroyed.

There are nine retailers of milk in the area, three of which enter the district from dairies situated outside.

There are two licensed dealers in ice cream in the area. Both of these deal in the pre-packed commodity as produced by the large ice-cream factors.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's operator, trained in the Ministry of Agricultural methods, continued to deal with all complaints of infestation as they rose. At the same time regular inspections were made of the Council's sewage works, and routine treatment carried out in all sewers. Where it has been necessary inspections of farm property have been carried out and instructions given for any necessary work to be done.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for the purposes of the provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notces	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	—	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ..	3	11	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	11	Nil	Nil

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—		
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—
Totals	Nil	Nil

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. HUNTER,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

